

The Democratic Pioneer.

R. QUILLIN, PUBLISHER.]

VOL. 7.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

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payments made on favorable terms.

Office corner of Main and Broad Street

POETRY.

From Porter's Spirit.

BY LOST BY KISSING KATE.

BY WILLIE E. TABOR.

were Lizzie, Kate, and Mary,

three beautiful and young;

the name of Mary ever

gered longest on my tongue;

hopes in secret cherished;

home where she was queen,

the day those sweet hopes perished,

left life a desert scene.

and I were once together,

laking beneath the moon,

midst of wild weather—

the odorous month of June,

sweet Mary said, "Since kisses

the moonlight time are due,

take this best of kisses

on Kate's lips, if I were you."

My had the thought been spoken,

with heart and eye slate,

claimed the honored token

on the racy lips of Kate,

in this obeying,

guide a sad mistake,

the girl was saying, "I

will loose what I shall take."

"Kate," this was what she told me,

it was meaning was, kiss me;

the heart and oh! eyes silly,

to fail the truth to see!

parted—with sorrow,

with scorn, perhaps with hate,

the heart grows sad by knowing

I lost by kissing Kate.

Dem., N. Y., 1857.

POLITICAL.

N. HENRY W. HILLARD.

Following letter from Hon. Henry

Hillard of Alabama, should be dis-

tributed throughout the length and

breadth of the Union.

For seventeen years he has been an ac-

complished and earnest opponent of Democracy,

and he is numbered with those noble

men who have the courage and cour-

age to stand up for their determinations to stand

up for Buchanan and the policy of his

party.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY W.

HILLARD.

Editor of the *Alabama Journal*:

DEAR SIR:—The political relations

we so long existed between us will

entitle me to the use of your

name in making a communication to this Congressional District; and

the documents which I am about to avow

will find favor with you, that sincere

regard which we cherish for each

other, and which cannot be affected by any

change in our party relations, will at least

earn them a generous reception or

more.

Several articles have appeared in

the papers of both parties in reference to

the Free Soil party, and for some time

I have received earnest invita-

tions from gentlemen residing in this

and elsewhere, to become a candi-

date, proper, therefore, to make an

admitted statement of my views and pur-

pose in relation to that subject, and I do

so early day that I may relieve my

any embarrassment in the ex-

ecution of their preference for myself or for

any other.

I have known a more favorable

opportunity for forming and announcing a

opinion in regard to political questions

in which the present threatening

struggles of contending

parties are

for assuming and independent

in regard to parties. Parties are

for the support and advancement

of principles which they bear

to identify them. When in

the discussion, it is observed that the

parties are widely different from those

severely divided parties; some are set-

against each other. So long as the Whig

sustained its organization, I ad-

mitted, and shared its fortunes,

or adverse, with unswerving

loyalty.

More recently, I stood with it

loyalty to the support of a state-

ment, and whose abilities, character

invited the confidence of

the American people. My political and

relations to Mr. Fillmore left me

as to my course so long, as he

is in the field, and I gave him my

one lead a forlorn hope in

of an opposing force too powerful

the least chance of success.—

But the late canvas, however,

first speech to the last, I did just

make it appear that their property is in-

secreto within the limits of the new Territories, and to fill the conventions elected to frame a constitution with the enemies of our institutions, will be manifest to be overlooked. Agitation will go on, the surges will beat against the barriers of the constitution, and we must continue to rely upon the co-operation of conservative men of the North for the preservation of our rights.

The party which elected Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency has achieved a great triumph over the enemies of the South; it has rescued the constitution from profane hands, and driven back the reckless myrmidons who threatened to destroy the Union; and so long as that party maintains its proud position, and adheres to the principles announced in the Inaugural Address, I am prepared to co-operate with it. It is a national party, numbering among its leaders throughout the non-slaveholding States some of the foremost and most conservative statesmen of which this country can boast.

I could not consent to assume any position which would place me in opposition to Mr. Buchanan or in antagonism with his political friends, for they occupy the very ground upon which I have stood in asserting the rights of the people whom I have had the honor heretofore to represent; and so far from being disposed to recede from it because they have planted themselves there, I feel encouraged to hold it, with, if possible, still greater fidelity.

There is not in Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural Address a single sentiment which is in conflict with my votes and speeches, during my entire term of service in Congress.

If, then, I were to become a candidate for Congress, I could not consent to oppose Mr. Buchanan's administration; nor would I accept a nomination if it were tendered me, which seemed to commit me to such a course; I am sincerely friendly to it, and it is my purpose henceforth to co-operate with its supporters, cordially and earnestly. I should rejoice to see the entire South come up to this position, casting away the standards which divide her sons, and generously consecrating all her resources to the support of an administration which so nobly vindicates her rights, and which promises to restore the government to its pristine glory. If I take my seat again in the Congress of the United States, I must be left at liberty to act in accordance with these sentiments.

So far as the naturalization laws are concerned, they will doubtless be modified; the principle that American citizenship must be appreciated, and the purity of the ballot box vigilantly guarded, will vindicate itself.

It has already secured attention,

and if disengaged from mere party issues, it is much more likely to triumph than if it made the subject of perpetual strife.

Entertaining these views, it is my pur-

pose to give a decided support to Mr. Buchanan's administration. The time has come for the South to unite, and surely no

better occasion for it ever appeared in our history; an able, long-tried, eminent

statesman from one of the most prominent

non-slaveholding States in the confederacy,

has been elected to the Presidency; and he

is a man of great talents and

abilities.

He is for the Union, rising generally

above those low estimates of it which have

sometimes been expressed; and asserting in language remarkable for its earnestness and power that it confers incalculable blessings upon the American people.

His personal character possesses great weight, and guarantees a wise and conservative administration which will restore it to its ancient dignity.

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Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.
GODWIN & QUILLIN, Proprietors.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1857.

NOTICE.

The Pioneer established having been transferred to a hands of new proprietors, it is very important that all old accounts should be settled as speedily as possible. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the office for subscription, advertising or job work are earnestly requested to come forward and make settlement without delay.

All announcements of candidates for office, must be paid in advance. Our terms are \$5.00 for each.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. HINTON, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WM. E. MANN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WILIAM A. HARNEY, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES E. LONG, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are requested to announce WM. E. VAUGHN, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce Capt. WILLIAM A. MULLEN as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WILSON G. LAM, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce Joseph E. WOOD, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Perquimans County.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Democracy of this District, will assemble in Convention at Winton on the 28th of May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States. Let each and every delegate attend.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING TO-DAY.

There will be a DEMOCRATIC MEETING in the Court House in Elizabeth City, at 12 o'clock, M. TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The attention of our readers is referred to the advertisement of Mr. Birth, Photographer.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Bixler & Dashfield.

The Superior Court for Pasquotank County, is now in session in this town—His Honor, Judge Ellis, presiding.

J. P. Jordan, Esq., of Perquimans, has been invited to deliver the commencement address before the Greensboro Female College on the 21st of May. Mr. Jordan will acquit himself handsomely.

Our market table is corrected weekly by Messrs. Sherwood & Young, Norfolk, and will always be found correct. These gentlemen exert themselves to keep us posted upon the markets, and our readers need never fear to rely upon what they state.

THE BANNER LIGHT.—We have received the first number of a new literary paper published in Boston, with the above title. It is neatly printed and looks well.

THE BORDER ROVER.—A tale of life on the prairies, by Emerson Bennet. We regard this as the best of Bennet's works, and though not altogether free from faults, has so much in it that is good that we feel no hesitation in recommending it. It is full of thrilling incidents, and will not fail to interest. \$1.00 sent the publisher, T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, will receive the work free of postage.

The body of E. T. Sawyer, drowned in the great storm of January while in the discharge of his duties as keeper of Wade's Point light house, was washed ashore last week on the Camden side of Pasquotank river, nearly opposite the light house. He was scarcely recognizable from the length of time he had remained in the water, though papers found upon his person removed all doubt of his identity. Mr. Sawyer has left a family of five children, all dependent save one employed in our office. Eulogies are too often reserved for those in high life; the subject of this notice, though in humble station, is more deserving than many whom newspaper articles have rendered famous. A man of sterling worth, incorruptible integrity, unquestionable truthfulness and sound sense and judgment, he lived respected by all, and his death is generally lamented. His remains were brought to E. City, and then conveyed to Camden for interment.

Dont forget the Democratic meeting to-day at 12 o'clock.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The distribution of the public domain among the States, promises to form no unimportant element in the coming elections. In the last contest, the opposition staked their chances for success upon the isolated idea of anti-foreignism; in the struggle soon to come, they hang their fortunes to the distribution scheme, and are determined to risk all in the effort to push it through. Not satisfied with the verdict so repeatedly rendered upon this subject, they have the folly or madness once more to bring it to trial with the vain hope of obtaining judgment in its favor. The extent of sophistry and the power of false reasoning will be exhausted in the attempt to delude the public mind into the belief that justice as well as the interests of the State require that the public lands should be given to the States, and that by so doing the burdens of taxation will be materially lightened, and the prosperity of North Carolina advanced and promoted.

This is a trick to catch votes; a scheme to entrap the unwary into a support of the sinking fortunes of Know Nothingism; and like the last hobby which they straddled, is destined to a signal and ignominious overthrow. The whole store-house of argument was consumed in the last canvass in which this question was discussed. Not a point can be raised now, that was not equally forcible then; not a reason can be adduced in support of the proposition in the coming, that was not brought forward in the previous trial. And yet, after passing over the question for three years; after allowing it to sleep in undisturbed quiet during an entire gubernatorial and congressional canvass—twelve months intervening between the two; permitting it to rest through an excited presidential contest, and failing to call it forth to aid the battle; conventions—National, State and District, meet, and it's magic name is not breathed even in whispers—it is again brought upon the stage of action to rattle its dry bones once more in the fight.—What a commentary upon the party that has mounted this galled and spavined pony, expecting to ride it into power! How lamentable must be their situation, after having turned the poor thing out to die, to be compelled again to force its sickly frame to do their drudgery!

But what is this proposition that we have revived, and for which Know Nothingism is so strenuously contending? It is nothing more or less, than to distribute among the thirty one States composing this Union, a vast amount of territory, the property of the general government, and by it to be used as a means for defrauding its expenses. This domain numbers in acres upwards of fifteen hundred millions, and is being sold out to purchasers at \$1.25 per acre. The proceeds of these sales go into the national treasury, and constitutes an important item of revenue. In proportion to the amount thus accruing to the government is lessened the necessity for duties on imports, and as these duties are lessened the people—the consumers—are relieved of the high prices paid upon all imported articles.

Now distribute these lands among the States—to be squandered in useless and profitless works of internal improvements; take from the national revenue the fund thus regularly flowing into the treasury, and you make the government dependent upon a tariff for support. It is well known that all duties are paid—with a percentage—by the consumers, the great body of the people, and as these duties are necessary to carry on the operations of the country, it is apparent that you are taking the money directly from the pockets of the people for this purpose.

These public lands are the property of the federal government, to be used for government purposes, and to divert them from such use, is to defraud it of its rights and to create a necessity for an increased tariff in order that the expenses may be promptly met. Raise the tariff and you increase the burdens of the people. This the scheme for which the opposition is laboring so indefatigably—a scheme calculated to fill the coffers of rich Northern capitalists, at the expense of the industrious working man of the South. It is another disguise which protectionists have thrown around their favorite bantling, that its deformed and sin marked features may be concealed from the public view. In this shape they expect or hope to foist it upon the country, to palm off a rich harvest of pecuniary blessings. The measure is so fraught with evils that they need only be stated to be shamed. The injury that must result to the States receiving this land, is not the least of the objections that can be urged to the distribution policy. But we have not the space to go farther into the subject at present, but shall do so in a future number.

MEETING OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society held its eighth anniversary in the town of Edenton on the 15th, and was quite largely attended by delegates from different sections of the State. The anniversary address was delivered by Dr. Sachwel, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, and is spoken of as an able effort. This annual interchange of opinions between the members of the Medical profession is calculated to effect good, and we hope it may continue. The meeting is represented as having been exceedingly agreeable; the best possible feeling prevailed among the members, and the society adjourned to hold its next session in Newbern.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The course pursued by Mr. Buchanan since his inauguration as President of the United States, has been such as to insure him the confidence and support of the whole country. Like his illustrious predecessor in office, his guiding star seems to be the preservation of the rights of all parts of the Union irrespective of sectional prejudices or sectional denunciations. For the subjugation of internal strife and commotion, he relies upon the strong arm of the Constitution with an abiding confidence that the conservative and orderly loving spirit of the people will sustain him in his determination to enforce the provisions of that instrument. Placed at the head of affairs by the irrevocable fiat of a mighty people; entrusted with the direction of interests varied and antagonistic though they be, yet has he so marked out and defined the line of policy that he will follow, that he has strengthened the faith of his friends, and drawn to his side many from the ranks of the opposition.

The bitter and unscrupulous adversary, though too filled with malice and hate to comprehend, is yet forced to be content with a faint marmot, for he can find nothing upon which to hang an objection. This argues well for the quiet of the country, for it evidences a trust and belief in the honesty, capacity, and statesmanship of the President. It will not be misplaced; a life long devotion to the welfare of his native land; years of faithful service in its cause; a character for tried fidelity, unswerving integrity, and intellectual ability give a sure guarantee that the trust is in safe hands. Not only may we look to Mr. Buchanan for the re-establishment of good will and fraternal feeling in our domestic relations, but in our wide spread intercourse with foreign nations the same temperate, just, and firm policy will characterize his administration. Asking nothing but what is right, and submitting to no encroachment upon our privileges, the voice of a just people will cheer him on his way, and their arms will be his support in whatever crisis that may arise.

THOMAS F. JONES, ESQ.

We omitted to notice in our last the death of the estimable gentleman whose name is at the head of this article. Several years back, Mr. Jones had the misfortune to lose his sight, since which, his health has been gradually declining—Notwithstanding this, he has continued in the discharge of his duties as a lawyer, and at the time of his death was on his way to attend the Superior court of Chowan. He reached Hertford on the way from his residence on the Roanoke, but nature, worn out, exhausted, and broken down, could sustain no more, and he passed quietly away at 11 o'clock on the day, Tuesday the 7th of April, after reaching Hertford. For a number of years Mr. Jones was a resident of the county of Perquimans; but very recently, owing to the state of his health, had removed to the Roanoke. In noticing his death we pay but a just tribute to his worth when we say, that as an able jurist, a reliable counsellor and a successful advocate, he stood front in the rank of his profession, and as an honest man, a kind friend, and an affable gentleman, he earned for himself the respect and esteem of his associates at the bar, and the love and veneration of all that knew him. He has left a large circle of family and friends to lament his loss.

NAG'S HEAD.

It is very generally known that Nag's Head has passed into the hands of a new proprietor, since the last season closed, and that it will be opened the coming Summer under the management and direction of Dr. O. B. Savage, its present owner. We are pleased to be enabled to say that Dr. Savage contemplates making extensive improvements in the establishment so as to render it—as it should be—one of the most pleasant and desirable watering places in the Southern country. In natural advantages, Nag's Head is not excelled; the facilities for communicating with all the counties bordering on the Albemarle are good; and the sea bathing equal if not superior to any in the world. There is no place in the country better deserving a liberal investment in the way of improvements than Nag's Head; and we feel no hesitation in saying, that the patronage will amply justify whatever expenditure that may be incurred. We hope that Dr. Savage will carry out his present intentions, feeling assured that a liberal public will show their appreciation of his enterprise by their presence at his house. Instead of spending money at Northern watering places, let Southerners keep it at home, and avoid the impudence of Northern mediocrities.

Resolved. That we have unimpaired confidence in the correctness of the principles of the American and Whig party, and a full appreciation of the necessity of introducing them into the administration of the government, for the purpose of protecting our liberties and the institutions of the country from the dangers of an insidious foreign influence which is seeking to corrupt and finally to destroy them.—First resolution of the American and Whig Convention.

Query—When did the "American and Whig" party set forth a set of principles, that the confidence of the Convention in their "correctness" should be "unimpaired"? We were under the impression that the "union" had just been consummated, but from the above we should infer that it had previously promulgated its doctrines. Did any body ever hear of the "American and Whig party" until recently? echo answers did you ever?

For the Pioneer.

THE AMERICAN-WHIG PARTY.

When we allow our minds to dwell on the various expedients resorted to by our friends of the opposition, to defeat the Democracy, we can hardly restrain our irritabilities. Yet, at the risk of rupturing a blood-vessel, or dislocating a jaw-bone, we shall devote this paper to a consideration of their several transformations, and shall follow the course of their party from its birth till now; noting as we go, its rise, progress, decay and attempted renaissance. It is true that this is a trite subject, and one which will prove uninteresting to many, yet as they are making another attempt to palm themselves off on the people as a national party, it may not be inappropriate to warn the unwary against their attacks, and in some way prepare them for the encounter. However plausible the doctrines which they will advocate in the coming canvass, may be, yet he who has watched their past course must see that their only aim is the defeat of the Democratic party, and that every change which they have made in their creed, was but to gain strength. Our people should be made aware of their course: the *ad extandam* to which they resort on all occasions should be exposed; the veil should be drawn aside, and they exposed in all their hideous deformity. We have not to go back many years to find its origin. It numbers only a few summers—and yet in that time it has cherished high hopes, and experienced many reverses. It had its rise at a time of no great emergency. It sprang into being when the Whig party, its energies exhausted in an unequal struggle with a more powerful foe, had yielded up the contest. It framers proclaimed that it was the great national party, that it was raised on the ruins of Whigism and Democracy, and that there was no other party in existence. They claimed, that it was embodied all the wisdom and goodness of both the old parties, purified of all corruptions. How true such assertions were have since been seen. The Know Nothing party reared on the ruins of the democratic party! They certainly made a great mistake when they said that they sprung from the ruins of Democracy. Where are its ruins? The Democratic party, this day stands where it has always stood, supported by the same firm foundation, advocating the same doctrines—stronger and more vigorous than ever before—Nor was it then the old Whig party, the chivalrous and honorable opponents of the Democratic party. No one who compares the ungracious and distorted features of the Know Nothing party, with the symmetrical and manly proportions of the Whig party, can for a moment suppose them to be the same. The honorable remains of that party, looking less to party gains than to the welfare of the country, held aloof from this new organization, and many shewed their disapprobation by casting their votes with the Democratic party. The Know Nothing party, was formed from those of the Whig, who, regardless of the principles they had previously advocated, stimulated by a desire for power and office, and by an implacable hatred for Democracy, were willing to sacrifice their former party, their first principles, and the Union itself to the accomplishment of their ends. Their numbers were augmented by recruits from every faction throughout the land. Democrats, who thought themselves appreciated, flock to this standard. In a word, every body who thirsted for glory, distinction, and the public pay, were in the ranks. There were their ranks filled with men of every shade of political creed, Dick, Tom, Harry, Rag, Tag and Bob-tail.

With such an organization, they went to work to frame a platform of principles by which to be governed. Their chief aim was to publish such principles as would seem plausible to all, and with which all would agree, and that, thus while pretending to cleanse the American stables—while seeming to work a mighty reform in the government, they would gain adherents from all quarters, and by this, rise to power. This was the origin of the Know Nothing party—the party of all parties—the great reform party! They told the ignorant and unsuspecting that all the issues which had separated the old parties were now obsolete, that there was no longer any use for one party, and that that theirs was the party, for the times. Their rules and principles were well calculated to excite curiosity, and draw the crowd. They invested it in mystery, by having their meetings secret, by their ceremonies, pass, words, grips, and mysterious winks. They held their councils at midnight; and creeping from their beds, alone and unobserved, they stole through by-ways and alleys to the culvert, and there by the dim and flickering light of the dark lantern, they took their oaths of fidelity to each other, and eternal death to all opposition.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PERQUIMANS.

Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Perquimans held a meeting in the Court House at Hertford, on Monday, 13th inst., and organized by calling Josiah Perry to the chair, and A. J. Ownby, Secretary. J. P. Jordan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That a convention of thirty-five delegates be appointed to represent this County in the Convention; and further, we have no particular preference as to the place of holding said Convention, but will cordially approve whatever spot the majority may agree upon.

Resolved, That a committee of thirty-five delegates be appointed to represent this County in the Convention; and further, we have no particular preference as to the place of holding said Convention, but will cordially approve whatever spot the majority may agree upon.

Resolved, That we view with eminent pride and satisfaction the result of the late National contest, and feel we have reason to congratulate ourselves and the country generally on the elevation of Pennsylvania's distinguished son to the Presidential chair.

In accordance with the first resolution, the chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates, to wit:

Thomas Wilson, Josiah T. Cranberry, E. W. Riddick, M. O. Jordan, Dr. Jas. L. Bunch, William Nixon, W. A. Mebane, C. Skinner, Henry Skinner, John Felton, Joseph Marder, John Parsons, James W. Mullin, Jr., Joseph Newby, Moses Jackson, James Burnham, Alexis Perry, Wm. Jackson, Joseph Gregory, James A. Woodard, Edmund White, W. R. Blanchard, Josiah E. White, James L. Ball, J. W. White, D. F. Bagley, W. M. Fleetwood, Joshua White, Willis D. Riddick, E. N. Riddick, James Goodwin, Henry Small, Wm. Boyce, James M. Stallings.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.

On motion, the proceedings were requested to be published in the Pioneer and Williamson Banner.

JOSIAH PERRY, Ch'n.

A. J. OWNLY, Secy.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—By way of "setting right" the absurd stories with reference to the future of this journal, we have to say that Mr. Appleton is expected soon to enter the State Department as Assistant Secretary of State, for which position no other gentleman can be better qualified. Mr. Wm. A. Harris of Missouri, formerly editor of "The Constitution," published in this city, will succeed Mr. A. We presume, as editor and proprietor of the Union. Mr. Harris has been abroad as an U. S. Charge, has served in the House of Representatives of the United States, and is a writer of force and ability. As a politician he has always been a consistent Democrat, and his pen and experience will doubtless prove great acquisitions to the columns of that journal. It appears to be understood that he is to mount his tripod as early as the middle of the current month.—*Washington Star.*

We have no desire to know who are the persons who neither occupy public positions, nor are present to candidates; and we only refer to Messrs. Biddle, Mangum and Graham, because their names have been brought up by opposition for the purpose of instituting individual comparisons between them and our present Senators. Neither Mr. Reid nor Mr. Biggs have ever acted as Mr. Biddle did, who staked his political position in the Senate upon the Nebraska bill, and yet dared not open his mouth in its defense when assailed by the following canary; or as Mr. Graham who deserted Mr. Fillmore, to run with Gen. Scott, and the next time he made a fuss of going to Baltimore as an original Fillmore man; or as Mangum, who in conjunction with the abolition force of the North, worked to have Mr. Fillmore set a side in favor of Gen. Scott.—*Wilmington Journal.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. A. Rencher, of

has it is stated, been appointed

to his post in the steam

ships, leaving this country

middle of May.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Spanish government has received the envoy from Mexico, and the proffered mediation of the

Napoleon towards the settlement of the

difficulties with that republic.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The

sloop of war Independence, Dec.

Jno. Adams, are ordered to the

side of the Isthmus. The Home

is ordered to concentrate in the

</

POETS' CORNER.

ON SPRING.

Oh! the Spring time is coming
With song, bird, bee and flower;
And the long bright days are dawning
On grove and sunlit bower;
On the hill top, in the meadow
Its balmy breeze will play,
Ever bringing some sweet token
From opening leaf and spray.

Oh! the Spring time is coming
With Peace on its golden wave,
War stirs bush'd and red fox, the bold,
We may rep and work and sing;
While we watch the cornfields ripen
'Neath the sunlight's kindly ray,
Let us thank the hand that scatters
These blessings on our way.

Oh! the Spring time is coming
Joy to childhood and to sage,
Fresh bloom and hope for sunny youth,
And light for the path of age;
Burts of music from the greenwood,
And soft murmurs from the stream—
All these tell us of the Spring time,
Brief and bright as life's first dream.

THE FAIR SEASON.—Accounts from Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, &c., represent that there will probably be a good yield of fruits of all kinds, notwithstanding the unseasonable spring weather.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. R. GRIFFITH, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Vickery & Griffith, would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and of the surrounding country, that he has opened at No. 1, formerly occupied by the late Mr. G. C. May, The largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale.

the City of Norfolk.

Believing that the wants and the uses of the people required our establishment similar to those found in the large cities of the country, we have arranged a department of Books, &c., & a subscriber has been engaged during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade sales," a sufficient stock of

School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous Books.

BOOKS.

Which will upon examination, prove with any to be found in the Southern country.

STATIONERY.

Is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care, and embraces every article required for the School and Counting room.

MY WHOLE STOCK IS ENTIRELY

—N. E. W.—

and has been bought upon the very best terms and a large portion for cash, which are a decided advantage over all other stores in the city, and will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.

Booksellers in this and adjacent Towns and Country merchants, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my stock before going North.

Colleges, Schools and Teachers, will be supplied at Northern prices.

By special arrangements with the following houses, I shall receive their new Books as the are issued, and will be enabled to sell them at prices far below former rates.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
Linton & Blackstone, Phila.
James B. Smith Co., Boston.
T. B. Peterson, Boston.
Harper & Brothers, New York.
D. Appleton & Co., Boston.
Robert Carter & Sons, New York.
(C. H. Collier, New York.
Farrar & Jacobs, New York.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.
Phillips, Sampson & Co., New York.
Ticknor & Fields, Boston.
Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston.
Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

Orders from the Country will receive a prompt attention directed to W. R. Griffith, Norfolk, Va.

PROF. C. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.

THE FRIEND OF MAN.

The greatest remedy ever discovered for pain. Acts like a charm; Relieves in an instant.

It was discovered by PROF. CHAS. DE GRATH while travelling in South America—lately been brought out by urgent solicitation—and has cured more cases of Rheumatism, Diseases of the Nervous System, Neuralgia, Lumbargia, Sciatica, Spinal and Hernial complaints, The Dolorous Headache, Cramps, Gout, Piles, Fomentations and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Fertilula, &c., Spasms, Scrofula, &c., & other good kinds also on hand.

We are also prepared to give advice and remedies for all kinds of Complaints.

Just received and for sale at Dr. Speed's Drug Store.

March 24th, 1857.

ELEGANT CABINETS IN WOOD FURNITURE.

T. A. PARKER, a well known and established cabinet maker, has on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public at very reasonable prices.

They are also prepared to manufacture any article of

FURNITURE.

They will be called for, at the shortest notice, in the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner.

They also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS.

They will be called for, at the shortest notice, in the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner.

They are also prepared to manufacture any article of

FURNITURE.

They will be called for, at the shortest notice, in the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner.

They are also prepared to manufacture any article of

TO THE FISHERMEN AND SHIP BUILDERS OF NORFOLK, CAROLINA.

WE OFFER to the Fishermen a superior article of Sails, Twine, Ropes and Corks.

Also to Ship Builders and Owners of Vessels, Spikes, Cork, Cordage, Anchors, Chains, Copper, Duck, Paints and Oils, and are prepared to furnish estimates for outlays of vessels, when the draught is furnished.

DOYLE & IRVING,
Norfolk, Va.

Send all copy and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. C., has put up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. A neat, bears, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

W. M. A. WALTERS.

Continuation of the patronage of my former customers, is most respectfully solicited for the new year.

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Also a continuation of the services of Metalic Coffins. A neat, bears, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

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